REGISTERED No. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,396.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 180 H. P., Commander Wiseman, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY, the 15th January. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The JAVA is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The Kurrachee Steamers leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 7th, and on MONDAY, the 10th January with Cargo and Passengers, will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 28th December 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchesson, will be despatched on SATURDAY next, the 8th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.
Leaves Bombay	8	Leaves Tuticorin	16
„ Ratnagherry	9	„ Colombo	17
„ Vingoria	9	„ Pondicherry	21
„ Goa	9	„ Madras	23
„ Carwar	10	„ Mutlipatam	25
„ Mangalore	11	„ Coconada	26
„ Cannanore	12	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Tellicherry	12	„ Kidderpore	30
„ Call-ut	13	„ Gopalpore	27
„ Beypore	13	„ False Point	28
„ Cochin	14	Arrives CALCUTTA	30
„ Alleppey	15		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamer, as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Exchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, ZUSHIRE, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at KAMERIN, and MAHOMRAH.

The S. S. CASSMERE, 1,092 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Maguelay, will be despatched on FRIDAY next, the 7th January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan. 1876.		Jan. 1876.
Leaves Bombay	7	Leaves Bushire	20
„ Kurrachee	11	„ Mahomrah	21
„ Guader	13	„ Fao	26
„ Jask	15	„ Bushire	28
„ Gombroon Abbas	16	„ Linga	Feb. 1
„ Linga	20	„ Bunder Abbas	4
„ Bushire	20	„ Muscat	6
„ Fao	21	„ Guader	11
„ Mahomrah	22	Arrives Bombay	14
Arrive Bushire	23		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch a Steamer on MONDAY next the 10th January 1876, at 3 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 15th on the 30th. *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£32	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	28	12	3	
Port Said	26	11	3	
Messina	20	8½	2½	
Naples	20	8½	2½	
Leghorn	20	8½	2½	
Genoa	20	8½	2½	
Marseilles	22	9½	2½	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 12 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
HATAVA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876.
LIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876,
ing January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the th, and Bombay, on the 15th and 15th of every month, notice.

ers of this Company have large First and Second-ation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewboard.

hour of departure will be fixed and published a day ious to sailing.

books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
gent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.
December 1875.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
PERA	R. Methven	2119	450	10th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Stewart	3742	600	17th—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2424	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

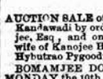
A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st December 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 11th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s S S GOLCONDA, Captain C. Anderson, 1,909 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on an chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed by the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 8th January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 23th December 1875. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 8th Jan., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

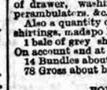
THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2, 16 Tons, and 4:0 H.P., Captain G. S. Brooks, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 31st Dec. 1875. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	For Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
URO A	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
TOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.	Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500 „ Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300 „ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SALE BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co., MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Military Square, No. 1, the following:—

5 Cases Black Cloth, 10 Bales Printing Paper, 2 Cases Glassware, 1 Case Hand Sewing Machine, 1 Case Silk Lining Cloth.

To close the account—

1 Boxes Champagne, Pauty Lemartin.
10 ditto ditto Carte Blanche.
10 ditto ditto Jules Mumms.
40 ditto Port wine, by J. J. and Smith.

NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 5th January 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Moogbhat near Kandawadi by order of the Mortgagee Janardhan Purshotam-ji, Esq., and on account and risk of the Mortgagors, China wife of Kanojee Hybutrao Pygoody Deshmookh and Kanojee Hybutrao Pygoody Deshmookh.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 10th instant at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the cocoanuts and other trees and the several shows or ranges of buildings, dwelling houses, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at Moogbhat near Kandawadi without the Fort of Bombay in the sub-district of Bhoolessbwar, containing by admeasurement 8,402 square feet be the same little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 61, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 103, 1 S A and 104 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the land or ground of Baboo Ramjee, on or towards the West by the land of Bhugwantree Ramchandejee, on or towards the north by the Kandawadi Lane and on or towards the south by a strip of ground belonging to the said Baboo Ramjee but now in the occupation of the said China and further on by a sweeper's passage and the house of Nilloo Nrrronjee and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said China and her tenants.

Terms—25 per cent. will be taken as deposit money at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned dated this 5th January 1876.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a Gentleman.

A first rate tongou with moveable top, lamps, pole, shafts steel bar and a set of harness in excellent order.

A second-hand four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.

A small landeau's hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 5th January 1876.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF GLASSWARE SETS, CROCKERY-WARE, MEAT SAFES OF SIZES, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, the following, viz:—

An invoice of crokery-ware consisting of washing sets complete in jugs and basins, chamber pots with covers, brush and soap boxes, &c.

Five sets of crystal glassware with forget-me not stars.

Those containing meat safes of different sizes, 1 case of oil colours of sizes

1 case of French post foolscap papers, 50 reams of printing paper, few reams of blotting papers letters and note-papers, &c.

Few dozen champagne in quarts and pints.

1 large screw weighing scale and spare iron chains.

Nicely gilt d albums, kerosine cotton wicks, brass pegs, and padlocks, accordians and music boxes, bird cages, &c.

Few lots of furniture, consisting of blackwood press and chest of drawers, washing and dressing tables, sofa, iron cradle, perambulators, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaccone s, dhootles, mulls, &c.

1 bale of grey shirtings.

On account and at the risk of Ahamedbhoy Dossabhoy.

14 Bundles about wire netting of sizes.

78 Gross about brass screws of sizes.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Few Fresh Dutch cheese.

Fish globes and basins of sizes,

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co

Bombay, 5th January 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

3 bales damaged grey shirtings, 6½ inches.
3 ditto ditto ditto 8¼ lbs.
1 ditto ditto grey dhoties, 49 by 11.
1 ditto coloured blankets
4 cases white ground prints.
10 ditto fancy goods, such as cut scent bottles, glass paper weights for photographs, beads, spectacles, umbrellas stud buttons, accordians, ladies' boots, and buttons,
1 ditto trousering and coating cloth.
7 bundles China matting.

Office furniture, such as tables, chairs, presses, cupboards, screen, sofa couch, iron safes, cottage piano, sample tables, copying presses, &c. &c.

On account and at the risk of Canjee Jadewjee.

E—R—B—G—1 case White Mulls.

FOR SALE AT M'TEERAN.

The beautifully situated house called "Garbut Hall" near Garbut point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 5th January 1876.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents.—TREACHER & Co. Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 5TH JANUARY, THE NATUK OOTEJUK MUNDLEE;

Or Society for the improvement and encouragement of the Native Drama.

President:—SIR MUNGULDASS NATHOOBHAI, Kt., C. S. I.
Hon. Secretary:—KARKHOSRO NOWROJI KABRAJI, Esq.
A Managing Committee of Influential Gentlemen.

A Representation in Guzerati of
THE ANCIENT AND WELL-KNOWN HINDU DRAMA,
HARISCHANDRA,
DEDICATED BY PERMISSION TO
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

In the MATTER of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed of THOMAS GIBBON COSSERAT, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, in the Customs Department, deceased.

ANNIE COSSERAT, the Widow of the above-named deceased..... } Administratrix.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION with the WILL annexed of the abovenamed THOMAS GIBBON COSSERAT were, on the 10th day of December 1875, GRANTED by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ANNIE COSSERAT, the Widow of the said deceased.

All persons having any CLAIMS against the said Estate are hereby required to furnish particulars thereof to Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, and LEE-WARNER, at their Offices at Rampart Row, Bombay, within ONE MONTH from this date, in default whereof such claims will be considered to have been waived and the said Administratrix will thereafter proceed to a DISTRIBUTION of the ASSETS without reference to any claims of which notice shall not have been given as aforesaid.

And all persons INDEBTED to, or having PROPERTY belonging to the said Estate are hereby required to PAY such debts and deliver up such property to the said Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Lee-Warner forthwith.

HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER, Attorneys for the said Administratrix.

Bombay, 4th January 1876.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee—Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

SPECTACLES.
EYE GLASSES.
COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS.

Set in Frames of
Blue Steel, Gilt Steel, Gold,
Nickel-plated Steel, Gilt Sterling Silver,
Tortoise-shell.

Assorted for every Degree of Short or Long Sight, and Guaranteed of first quality.

EVERY ASSISTANCE AND INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

D. S. KEMP & Co, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE MACHINE FOR SALE—One by Siebe and West, in good order; out-turn 15lbs. per hour. Apply to GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE—Bay Arab HORSE, HARNESS and DOGCART, Turn-out, Rs. 650. Apply to *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CAMERA OBSCURA, good MAP OF CEYLON, and a FOX TERRIER. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.—A very stylish BUGGY, on improved SPRINGS, and in excellent order. Price moderate. Apply to "WHIP," care of this Office.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

PATRON.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENT.
Field Marshal His Royal Highness, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c. &c. &c.

TRUSTEES.
The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G. C. B., G. C. S. I.
Lieut-General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K. C. B.
Lieut-Col E. BUCKLE, R. E.
CHAIRMAN.—Lieut. General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K. C. B

ABSTRACT OF GENERAL RULES.

1.—The Daughters of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible.

2.—The ages for admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

3.—Elections take place in June and December.

4.—Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

5.—Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

6.—Each Donation of £5-5-0, or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

7.—Each Annual Subscription of 10-6, or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

8.—The Religious Education is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.

9.—Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary 22, Cockspur Street, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mook Kid Elastic Hou e Boots 5s. 6d. and	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 6d. and	9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be mark-d with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES, ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtés,
Yorkshire Pork Pâtés.
Tongues, Game, Poultry.
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

Fresh Supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may always be had from Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, and every storekeeper.

CAUTION.

of prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect and attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE Prize Medals any at Vienna 1873 TWO Grand Medals were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their Productions.

NOTICES.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Messrs. HENRY THEODORE GADDUM and CHARLES ADOLPHUS GADDUM have THIS DAY RETIRED from our Firm.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 31st December 1875.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ALEXANDER HENRY CAMPBELL in our Firm CEASED on the 31st instant, and Mr. MAGNUS MOWAT has THIS DAY been ASSUMED as a PARTNER.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1876.

THE FREERE SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all SHARE HOLDERS of the COMPANY who have NOT PAID the FIRST CALL of Rs. 250 per share made on the 24th October 1874, are required to do so forthwith together with interest at 12 per cent per annum, otherwise such shares in respect of which the call is due will be LIABLE to FORFEITURE after 14th Day of January next, and legal proceedings will be taken to recover the same.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 20th December 1875.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

BYCULLA SCHOOL TREAT.

The TREAT will take place on the School premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of January, when the favour of the attendance of Subscribers, and of all other persons interested in the Schools, is particularly requested.

The CHRISTMAS TREE PRESENTS will be distributed at half-past five o'clock, after which there will be a display of FIREWORKS.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR'S BAND has been kindly lent for the occasion.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Byculla, 3rd January 1876.

THE "ORIENTAL FIGARO,"
A SERIO-COMIC VERSION
OF
SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND LITERARY TOPICS, ILLUSTRATED
BY
"CARO,"

and universally pronounced to be the best Paper of its class ever produced in India.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION (*in advance.*)

12 months	6 months	3 months.
With postage to Mofussil.....Rs. 22 0 0	12 0 0	7 8 0

Subscriptions may be paid to, and contracts for Advertisements made with

THACKER, VINING & Co., AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved, ¼ and ½ inch thick by 6 inches wide.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON and ENGLISH and SWEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes and descriptions.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—OILS AND COTTON WASTE—TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS and COTTON WASTE, required by the Company for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing 1st day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be ordered. The annual consumption averaging about 450 Tons of Cocoanut Oil, 450 Tons of Castor Oil, and 180 Tons of Cotton Waste. Samples may be seen at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Oil" or "Cotton Waste," as the case may be, and which must specify the rate per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depot, Byculla, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th January 1876, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government paper as a guarantee of the good faith of the Tenderer.

Persons whose Tenders shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find Security equal to 10 per cent. upon the estimated aggregate amount of such Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender

G. D. HENRY,
Acting Storekeeper

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 4th December 1875.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR WHICH RETURN TICKETS ARE AVAILABLE.

ABOLITION OF THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN PERSONAL AND ORDINARY LUGGAGE.

REDUCTION IN RATE FOR EXCESS LUGGAGE

ABOLITION OF THE EXTRA GHAUT MILEAGE UPON THIRD AND FOURTH CLASS PASSENGER FARES.

REDUCTION IN RATE FOR FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.

The Public are hereby informed that the following ALTERED RATES and ARRANGEMENTS will take effect on SATURDAY, the FIRST of JANUARY 1876, and will remain in force from that date until further notice, viz:—

RETURN TICKETS.—First and Second Class Return Tickets for Passengers and Return Tickets for Horses and Carriages at a fare and a half for the double journey, between any two Stations on this line will be available for return on any day within two calendar months and the journey can be broken as often and for as long either way as the holders of the Tickets or the Owners of Horses or Carriages may desire provided that only one journey is made in each direction, and that the return journey is completed within the two months.

LUGGAGE.—The distinction between personal and ordinary luggage will be abolished. All articles (except such as are of a DANGEROUS NATURE) will be conveyed as Passengers' Luggage.

The rate for Passenger's Excess Luggage will be reduced to Two Pice per Maund per Mile, the same quantity as heretofore being still allowed free.

EXTRA GHAUT MILEAGE.—Thirty-two Miles for the Bhore Ghaut and Twenty Miles for the Thull Ghaut will be no longer added to the distance in calculating the Third and the Fourth Class Fares and the charges for Excess Luggage of Third and Fourth Class Passengers.

FRESH FISH AND OYSTERS.—Booked from Boree Bunder or from Byculla till be carried by Passenger Train at the Owner's risk at the rate of One Pice per Maund per Mile.

Some of these alterations are necessary AFFECT the THROUGH BOOKING with other Railways and some of them have been adopted by the other Companies. Particulars can be obtained on application at Stations or of the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th December 1875.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST TO HAND
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
CAVITE CIGARS
AND
CHEROOTS,
THE FINEST IMPORTATION OF THE SEASON,
Rs. 65 per 1,000.

DINDIGULS,
No. 1,
A SPECIAL LOT, WELL MATURED.

DINDIGULS HAVANNAH,
MR. NEUBURG'S OWN BRAND,
THE INDIAN HAVANNAH PAR EXCELLENCE.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS
AND
CIGARS,
SPECIALLY PREPARED OF SELECTED TOBACCO,
and in SUPERB condition.

COCONADAS.
LEISURE HOURS.
DOLLY VARDENS.
BABINGTONS.
BURMAHS.
OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED A SMALL PARCEL OF
REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE RECOMMENDED TO MAKE
EARLY APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

NOTICES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 31.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO FINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 33.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COLD WEATHER
SKIRT AND DRESS MATERIALS.

25 INCH WIDE MOHAIR SKIRTINGS, Re. 1-4 and 1-8 PER YARD.

DARK DRA

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 4TH JAN. 1876.

THE Home Markets having been closed yesterday no public telegrams have come to hand during business hours. We hear, however, of private messages of yesterday's date announcing that the receipts at the American ports during the current month are expected to be heavy, and anticipating a depression in Liverpool in consequence.

Our remarks in our issue of this morning were directed to this possibility, and what we pointed out as likely becomes therefore all the more probable. Present Liverpool prices may be taken as based on the estimates previously current, say 4,000,000 to 4,100,000 bales, and if we are to an out-turn of upwards of 4½ millions in prospect a drop of ½d. to ¼d. might be looked for.

The Market at Colaba this morning opened very dull and business was afterwards entirely stopped on the death of the Rao of Kutch becoming known, so that transactions have been limited to a very small compass. We hear of the following purchases by European firms :—

250	Candies	Compta at	Rs. 141	H P
25	do	do	do 145¼	do
50	do	Faizpore	do 185	full pressed
14	do	Sheagaum	do 180	do
15	do	Julgaum	do 174	do
50	do	Khandeish	do 167½	do

Arrivals are still comparatively insignificant, the quantity for the past four days being only 4,700 bales, and unless we see a rapid increase in this respect (which up-country advices certainly do not favour) shipments during the current month promise to be very small. Taking the available tonnage to sail the clearances do not look like exceeding 45,000 to 50,000 bales as against 87,181 bales last year.

PIECE GOODS to day have been quite at a stand still and we do not hear of a single transaction of any importance from first hands.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues weak and the few transactions reported although they do not show an actual decline indicate increased ease. As might be expected from the limited business doing in exports there are very few bills offering, while, on the other hand, the banks are all willing buyers. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9 3/4	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9 13-16d.	"
Credits 3	1s. 9 13-16d.	"
Documents 3	1s. 9¼d.	"

For drafts on Calcutta rates are nominally unchanged.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been in rather better request and business has been done in Fours at Rs. 102¾. Of Fours there are buyers but no sellers at Rs. 101 13/16. Fives and-a-half nominally Rs. 107.

The SHARE MARKET has been closed owing to the death of the Rao of Kutch.

FREIGHTS are comparatively steady owing to the limited amount of tonnage available, but the amount of cargo offering is very small. In the Zante filling up orders have been given at £2 5 and for the Tagus the speculators are asking £2-6-3 per ton. There is still no sailing ship on the berth for Liverpool.

Since writing the above a telegram was received reporting the Coffee Market quiet but steady.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	92
32,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	677½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
20,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	273
160,000	2814	all	Nil.	Hong & Shanghai Bank	266
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	199
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	108
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	487

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,100
1,000	150	all	20 p.a.	Fawe and Fleet Co.Ld	95
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Maragon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,440
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.a.	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	635 xd
100	500	all	18 p.a.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
150	12,000	10,000	100 p.a.	Alliance Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 p.a.	Apollo Press Co.	3,500
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	505
1,255	500	all	55 p.a.	Bezar Company (New)..	565
2,000	250	all	42 p.a.	Indian Press Co.	260
500	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 p.a.	Co.	605 xd
280	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	250
1,200	1,000	all	Rs. 200	Colaba Press Co	3,600 xd
800	300	all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co....	200
350	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co....	1,100
1,000	1,000	all	Rs. 200	Ferozepore Co.	1,950
800	2,000	2,000	15 p.a.	Premji Cowasji Press Company	355
300	500	all	100 p.a.	French Press Co.	425
2,150	...	1,400	100 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	425
3,155	400	350	45 p.a.	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	390
800	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	...	1,500	250 p.a.	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 p.a.	Sassoon's Press Co	550
100	500	750	45 p.a.	Scinde Press Co.	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,175
150	250	all	12 p.a.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600 nl
400	1,000	...	125 p.a.	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

* Per share, for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	21	87	50 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	155
£20	103	14	6 do.	Do., New £20 Shares....	126
£20	65	7	8 do.	Ditto	72
£20	21	13	8 do.	Ditto	32
£100	1,000	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
£16	190	5	15 do.	Do. New Shares....	220

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES*

300	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,150
300	1,000	all	100	Alliance Spinning	2,650
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,400
100	1,000	all	10	Bombay United	1,070
400	150	150	20	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	750	...	Carnatic Spinning	...
3,500	1,000	all	100	Dharumsey Spinning ..	985
1,500	1,250	all	60	Fleming S. W. Co.....	880
1,600	1,000	all	80	Great Eastern	1,075
1,000	1,000	all	60	Hindustan S. W. Co....	1,000
750	1,000	all	60	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
...	500	...	...	Khandeish Spinning	8 0
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	980
...	500	...	...	Madras U. Spinning	950
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,100
1,000	1,000	all	100	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,125
4,000	225	all	40	Oriental	695
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200	Soondercas Spinning ...	875
800	1,000	250	125	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	250	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,630
1,000	50	all	4	Bombay Gas Company	57
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	660
500	500	300	30	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8	Malabar Company, Ld.	83
5,000	50	all	4	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	25
21,990	50	all	30	Preacher & Co.....	405
...	250	all	40	Vicaji Patent Slip	32

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.			
...	95	11½	...	Bank of China	1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank	1

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN'S OFFICE, Thursday Evening.

The past week has been devoted almost entirely to the celebration of Christmas-tide and to the demonstrations consequent on the presence of the Prince of Wales. Business has been quite a secondary consideration, and the Share market in particular has been almost entirely closed. In exchange transactions alone has any business of consequence been transacted, and rather a considerable quantity of paper has changed hands, rates having had a declining course. The business for the Mail has been done at the following rates :—

...	1-9½	to 1-9¾
...	1-9 9/16	to 1-9 11/16
...	1-9 15/16	to 1-9 15/16
...	1-10 1/16	to 1-9 15/16
...	1-10¼	to 1-10¼

Closing quotations ... ...

The market is just closing has been a ... ... than its two immediate ... ...ort-ishly been the case as ... ...ster goods. The great ... ...l purposes, which took ... ..., has cleared the field ... ... degree, and with a ... ... long desired. The ... ... xpected, after the ... ... the year of dearth, ...portions that were ... ...ave lately been ... ... degree of back- ... ...ng into stock, ... the home mar- ... ...been so long ... ... prices than ... ...inging off has ... ... will take some ... ...; but there is ... ..., as towards ... ...and stronger ... ...tion by retail ... ...been getting ... ...therefore to ... ...with some ... ... been ... ...p of ... ...but, ...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BRIG KEERATA RODDEN, 154 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin and Colombo, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP CLYDESDALE, 1,828 tons, Captain J. R. Hatfield, which arrived in harbour on the 3rd instant from Liverpool (September 17th), brought a cargo of 2,514 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s. s. ALMORA, 2,608 tons, Captain E. H. Howell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Simpson, Mr. Ossin, Mr R. M. Coglan, Mr. and Mrs. Vaig, Mr. and Mrs. P. Corrie, and three children, Captain Frere, and two hundred and ten deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
4	Almora (s)	Howell	Calcutta, Dec 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Pearl(s).....	Ashton	Coast and Cutch.
	Lalla	Vence	Hull.
	Susan E. Voorkis ...	Fulford	Colombo, & Tuticorin.

The brig Keerata Roodrin, Nacoda, to Cochin and Colombo obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Cashmere, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer China, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Golconda, to China, &c.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 3RD JANUARY, 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	29·957
Temperature of the Air	76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·2
Dew Point	57·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·527
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·2
Minimum do. do	68·3
General Direction of wind ..NE, N, NNE, ENE, NW. NNW, N.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	272

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Tagus s, 5 casks medicine, Rogers and Co.
Macedon's s, 4 cases brandy, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons; 5? tons pig iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.
Zerbino s, 1 cask whiskey, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons; 3,331 bars iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom & Co.
Timor s, 8 cases cutlery, and 2 cases hardware, Hassum Curim; 8 packages iron chains and 4 cases zinc sheet, Hyderally Cassumjee.
Vispen s, 127 bundles bar iron, 1,503 bundles hoop iron and 649 bundles sheet iron, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathelyde s, 10 cases champagne and 1 cask sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Parsee s, 75 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Fiveas, 20 cases claret, Hughes, Palmer and Co.
Vixon s, 18 packages wall paper, Tyebally Surrufally.

FROM TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 374 packages papers, Framjee Ardaseer Davur.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zante s, 24 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee; 200 bales cotton, Peal, Cassels and Co; 80 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Poonsee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott and Co; 25 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 204 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 122 b les cotton, Pestonjee Bezonjee; 143 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Tagus s, 6 cases country oilmanstore, Cawasjee Manuckjee; 100 bales coir yarn, 64 bags coffee, 31 cases cardamoms and 5 bales cotton, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 30 bales wool, Cursondass Nundram; 250 bales cotton, Wilkee and Co; 51 bales cotton, Lilladhur Luckomsee and Co; 600 bags myrabollames, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 69 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Valkyrien, 2,000 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Reucleuch, 150 ewts coir yarn, Shavjee Pudomsee.
Khedives, 14 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 31 Khedives, 14 bales hides, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co; 31 cases cocoanut oil, Dhurumsey Veljee; 50 cases oilcanun, Goolamhoosen Janmahomed; 18 cases curds, Moros, Nanjee Rhavjee; 12 bales hides, M A A Mohidin and Co; 296 b gs ginged seed, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 bags rapeseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Ettore s, 400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 43 bales cotton, Vurdhmon Poonsey and Co; 100 bales cotton, Siosi Fried and Co; 225 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co; 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Pera s, 2?0 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Assyria s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Assyria s, 710 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 100 bale cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 50 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Khedive s, 250 bales cotton, Jules, Siegfried and Co; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Assyria s, 50 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers; 2 cases toys, C Grondona; 8,450 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Pera s, 60 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Assyria s, 1,333 bags gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Golconda s, 384 bales cotton, Jeirazbhoy Peerbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 31.

Saunders, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, from Aden.

JANUARY 1.

Heasviside, Captain, Bengal R E, on duty, from Secundrabad.

JANUARY 3

Thompson, Col, Bombay 9th Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.
Swanston, Major, Madras Dy Ast Qr Mr Genl, on leave, from Bellary.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 3.

Hanmer, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

JANUARY 4.

Vincent, Major, Bombay 3rd Hussars, to join, to Mhow.
Mocatta, Col, Bengal Cont 3rd Sikh Infantry, to rejoin, to Kohat.
Gillespie, Major, Bengal 4th Punjaub Cavalry, to rejoin, to Dera Ghazi Khan.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes at.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Jan. 10 ...	9 P.M. ...	9-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 7 ...	11 A.M. ...	12 A.M.
Australia	,, 9 ...	9 P.M. No	after
China	,, 11 ...	4 P.M.	packet
Mauritius and Reunion	,, 17 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	,, — ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 5 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 5-30 P.M. and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday	Jan. 10	Monday	Jan. 24
,, ...	,, 17	,, ...	,, 31

POSTAGE BY RED BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 8 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformably to existing conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Tuesday	Jan. 11	Tuesday ..... Jan. 25

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday..... Jan. 8

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above date.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail. *Supplemental Mail.*

Monday ..... Jan. 17 | Monday ..... Jan. 31

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, and the postage on letters for India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro, Mayotte, Nossebe and Majunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

Pre-payment will be full by this route will continue to be compulsory, and additional postage will be levied on delivery at destination of covers addressed to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, the Great Comoro, Mayotte, Nossebe and Majunga.

Letters can be registered for transmission by this route for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope only, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

Packets of Newspapers, Books and Patterns can be sent by this route to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, at the rate of 2 annas per every four ounces, prepayment compulsory.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

CREAGH—December 18th, at Sea, near Aden, on board the P. and O. Steamer Geelong, Haidee Rose, the deeply loved wife of Colonel Creagh, Bombay Staff Corps.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CARTER—December 24th, at Mussoorie, the wife of H. Moly neux Carter, Esq., 62nd Regiment, of a daughter.

EDWARDS—December 22nd, at Kurnal, the wife of F. L. Edwards, District Superintendent of Police, prematurely, of a son.

SELLS—December 29th, at Muzaffarnagar, the wife of Arthur Sells, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

DEATH.

STENHOUSE—December 27th, at Wazirabad, Punjab, William Alexander, the only son of Lieutenant-Col W. Stenhouse, Forest Department, aged 13 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1876.

Now that the large sum that has been subscribed towards the erection of an asylum for lepers shows that the public are thoroughly in earnest in their desire to eradicate the loathsome disease of leprosy, a short glance at the history of the disease and the means by which it has been almost extirpated from Europe may be instructive and useful. From the most ancient records it appears to have been indigenous to Asia, especially in Egypt and Palestine. Ancient historians who had not the advantage which we enjoy of deriving their knowledge from a divine source believed the Jews to have been originally a troop of lepers who were expelled, or escaped, from Egypt to the desert of Sinai, where they subsisted for some time on quails and brigandage till they were able to seize a portion of the more fertile part of Palestine. We know this account of the origin of the Jews to be false; but we learn from the true history of this chosen race that the disease of leprosy was exceedingly prevalent amongst them. The frequent injunctions contained in their law to wash their clothing and persons, as a religious ceremony, seem made with a view to prevent the spread of leprosy, which can only be acquired by the neglect of personal cleanliness, in a hot dry climate, or by inheritance. Their priests, who appear to have been doctors of medicine as well as of divinity, were inspired with wisdom to detect and cure leprosy both in persons and in houses, but though the means by which both detection and cure were effected have been literally handed down, both Jew and Gentile physicians of modern times acknowledge the disease to be now incurable. Leprosy in buildings seems to have entirely disappeared. The disease was introduced into Europe in the eleventh century by the few crusaders who had the good fortune to return from the Holy Land, and it was the only one of their acquisitions which Europe retained for any length of time. As if this plague has been inflicted upon Christendom as a mark of the wrath of the Almighty for the abominable iniquity of the crusades, committed in His name, it raged in Europe for several centuries. In 1226 there were more than 2,000 hospitals for lepers in France. The disease was as widespread in Italy and northern Europe, and also in England and Scotland. Almost every large town in Great Britian had either a leper hospital in it or a village in the neighbourhood set apart for lepers only. Some cities had several. There is one spot at Norwich or in its vicinity, five at Lynn Regis, and a proportionate number throughout the whole of Europe. They were established and supported generally by voluntary contributions; they were charitable and religious, not medical institutions, the disease being known to be incurable.

Complete isolation and separation of the lepers from the healthy portion of the population were the means by which the disease has been finally eradicated from Europe except in the North. There still remain about 2,000 lepers in Norway and a few in Iceland, but at a late census there were only found two in Great Britain. Those two, whose disease is a better title to the proud distinction of a lineal descent from one of the Christian warriors of the Holy Land than any one else can produce, were found in one of the western isles of Scotland. In Great Britain and the Continent of Europe lepers were forced, by legal enactments made by the Courts and the Church, and sanctioned by custom and usage, either to enter a leper hospital for life, or to exclude themselves from society. The Popes issued bulls directing how the property of the infected was to be disposed of, in which the interests of the Church were not forgotten. By several old codes and legal enactments in Great Britain and other countries, a person pronounced to be affected with leprosy was, legally and politically, dead and buried. He lost all the rights and privileges of citizenship. The ritual of the French Church retained till lately the formula, with the several prayers and recitals used in the hideous ceremony, by which a leper was cast out from society either to become a wandering mendicant or to be immured in a living tomb for the balance of his miserable existence. All the solemn ceremonies appointed for the burial of the dead were performed, concluding by the priest throwing a shovelful of earth over the wretched leper's living body in imitation of the closure of the grave. A rich man infected with leprosy to such a slight extent as to be almost imperceptible lived under the constant apprehension of having his infirmity discovered and denounced by, or at the secret instigation of, a greedy and impatient heir, who thus became possessed of the leper's estate without having to wait for his death. A wife could get rid of her husband by the same simple means: it was a kind of *lettre de cachet* of that period.

The subsistence of the lepers confined in the leper houses, or cast out on to the roads, or segregated in the villages set apart for them, was derived from casual alms. All game found dead in the forests in England was allotted to them. In Scotland the fish that remained unsold in the market after a certain period, or had become putrid, was abandoned to them. The Scottish "Burrow Laws" enacted that lepers "sall na gang fra dure 'to dure but sall sit at the parts of the "burgh and seek almas fra them that "passes in and furth." The Scottish Parliament in 1427 forbad them to "sit and "beg either in kirke or in kirke yarde, or other "places within the burrowes but at thayre owne "hospitale." An edict made in Edinburgh directed that they should not "cry or ask for "almas utherways than by thayre clapper." In Great Britain and other countries they were obliged to carry a clapper or wooden rattle, to warn people of their vicinity, and they held a "cop" or wooden dish to receive the alms that were bestowed upon them. Towards the end of the fifteenth century it was thought that the venereal disease, which, unheard of in Europe until it had been imported, like tobacco and potatoes, from America, had then become prevalent, was a species of leprosy, and persons infected with it were thrust into the leper hospitals. Voltaire informs us that "*le peu qui restait encore de lepreux à la fin du quinzieme siècle ne voulut faire aucune sorte de comparaison avec les verolés. On mit d' abord quelques verolés dans les hôpitaux des lepreux; mais ceux ci les reçurent, avec indignation. Ils présentèrent requete pour en être séparés, comme des gens en prison pour dettes, ou pour des affaires d'honneur, demandent à nôtre pas confondus avec la canaille des criminels.*"

Now there is one remark to be made with respect to the means employed in Europe for the extirpation of this hideous disease, which we commend to the consideration of those who are about to take an active part in the endeavour to eradicate it from India. It is this. Had equally forcible measures been adopted at the first for the complete separation of the sick, so as to prevent the wretched creatures from transmitting their loathsome disease to posterity, instead of requiring five centuries, for its extirpation, it would have completely disappeared from Europe in less than one century. Therefore, we would recommend that, instead of one, there should be two asylums erected, one for each sex, at which all possible precautions should be taken to prevent the disease being perpetuated. If Government were to pass an act providing for the forcible seizure and segregation of lepers, as was recommended by us, it is obvious that the disease could be completely eradicated in a very short time, but it is doubtful whether public opinion would sanction such a violation of personal liberty. The asylums should therefore be made as comfortable and as attractive to these poor creatures as possible, in the shape of good rich food, and occupation, and amusement, so as to compensate them for the deprivation of the only alleviation of their incurable malady, the blessing of liberty. A community of lepers immured in a prison, with no other objects of contemplation than their own miserable state, no matter what humane measures may be taken to alleviate their sufferings, must be a kind of Dante's Inferno, in comparison with which the occupation of soliciting alms in the public streets, would, it seems to us, be a kind of Paradise. Their disease cannot be cured and can scarcely be alleviated, and, therefore, though far from impeaching the sincerity of those who have so eloquently advocated their claims to our sumpathy and compassion, we doubt whether, in the proposal to separate them from the society of their healthy fellow creatures, the sacred name of charity is not rather too freely invoked. To inflict upon them the mortal *ennui* of confinement seems to us an aggravation of their sufferings. If it were possible to overdraw and exaggerate the picture of the misery endured by these unfortunate creatures, we think it was achieved by Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote when, at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, that orator expatiated upon the hardship of their having "not sufficient clothing to hide "their miserable bodies," which in a country where nudity is the only luxury in the reach of the poor, and seminudity a pleasure enjoyed by wealthy natives and envied by Europeans, was, to say the least, absurd. It is probable that the first act of Mr. Khote, on returning home after delivering his speech, was to divest himself, with a sigh of relief, of every article of costume excepting his *dhotur*. The lepers who solicit alms in the public streets appear as well fed as the generality of poor natives. They are mostly cared for, or owned, by a low caste native, to whom the care or ownership of a leper or a blind mendicant is a greater source of income than the possession of a pair of bullocks, and having the advantage over the quadrupeds that "they enable their owner to live in a state of idleness and sensuality demanding very little care and no labour whatever; and it will be found when asylums are established that these people will throw every obstacle in the way of depriving them of their protégés. Upon public grounds and for sanitary reasons leprosy should be abolished. It can be effected by the simple means of segregation and separation of the sexes; but, in doing so, let us guard against humbugging ourselves into the belief that we are actuated solely by feelings of charity towards the unfortunate leper.

THE EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

WE are glad to find that the Bombay Government have so far abandoned the scheme of the Public Works Department, to turn a building in Fort St. George into a European General Hospital, as to have requested four distinguished members of the Medical Department to form themselves into a Committee to consider the merits of the whole subject and to submit their proposals to Government with as little delay as possible. The letter on the subject which we published yesterday, from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, very clearly defines the points that the Committee will have chiefly to take into consideration, but at the same time the Committee are driven into a corner and will find their discussions confined within some what narrow limits. There is one point, however, on which the Committee will not differ very widely: they will not hesitate to condemn the site chosen by the Public Works Department. In its existing condition that site is utterly unfit for a hospital, even if the awkward plan for adopting the existing buildings thereon to the purpose were feasible, which it is not. The present sheds in which the European General Hospital is now placed would not probably become unfit for occupation during the time the construction of the new railway station is going on or until considerable progress had been made; but any difficulty of that nature might be disposed of by making use of the new Sailor's Home building, which though constructed for the purposes of a hospital, would nevertheless form an excellent temporary abode for the patients in the European General Hospital, and might be used for that purpose without causing inconvenience to any one. A great point has been gained in having the question entirely re-opened; the firmness—to use a mild term—with which the Public Works Department stuck to its own scheme has yielded to the high pressure brought to bear upon it, and though the Acting Chief Secretary to Government has somewhat adroitly suggested, in his letter, that the Committee will have the advantage of perusing the plans of the Public Works Department, and hints are thrown out that any alterations in the plans which the Committee may propose could be easily carried out, the members of the Committee are too sincere in the cause they have in hand and are too experienced to be led away by such sirenical temptations as these. There is now every probability that the new European General Hospital will be erected in a healthy locality, and that the building will be such as the European residents in Bombay can look upon with pleasure and satisfaction.

DEATH OF THE RAO OF CUTCH.

WE regret to announce the death, at 10 A.M., on Saturday morning last, at Mandavie of H. H. Maharaja Adhiraja Mirza Maharao Shri Sir Pragmalji, Bahadoor, G.C.S.I., the Rao of Cutch. His Highness who was only 37 years of age, suffered from an attack of illness—we hear an affection of the heart—during his stay in Bombay, where he had come to pay his respects to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and he left Bombay earlier than he otherwise would have done in consequence of this attack. The Rao was an exceedingly popular ruler, and his administration has been very liberal; he employed as his Dewan and in other high offices men of experience and learning. Mr. Kazee Shaboodeen was his Dewan for some time; and as he had lived for some years in England, he was the means of introducing the system of administration which has conduced so much to the welfare of the State of Cutch. The late Rao has occupied the *gaddee* since the end of July 1860, on the death of his father Rao Desalji. The dominions of the Rao of Cutch extend from east to west 205 miles, and from north to south 110 miles, covering an area of 6,500 square miles increased by, including the Grand Runn, to 9,000, and having a population of about 500,000. The annual revenue amounts to about 15 lacs. The Cutch State was founded by the Jhareja tribe, the descendants of a few daring exiles from Scinde who gained supremacy in the ninth century of our era. The connection of the English with Cutch dates from 1809. Separated from Scinde by the great salt marsh called the Runn of Cutch and from Guzerat by the Gulf of Cutch, the small territories of the Rao have been preserved from the conflicts and conquests of the more inland States, and have maintained their independence for nearly ten centuries. The country is fertile and the land is peculiarly adapted to the growth of cotton, which is extensively cultivated and also of several sorts of grain. The inhabitants are remarkable for their independence of character and intelligence; many have settled in Bombay and as merchants are well known for their sterling business habits and industry. The late Rao first visited Bombay when the Duke of Edinburgh was here in 1870, and to commemorate the visit of His Royal Highness the late Rao founded the Alfred High School at Mandavie, the chief port of Cutch, at a cost of a lac and

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PRINCE AT BANKIPORE.

BANKIPORE, 4TH JANUARY.

The Prince of Wales arrived at 8 40 A.M. ... was received by the Lieutenant Go... and Government officials. After a ... hazri the Prince of Wales and suite ... to the durbar tent where the Lieu... Governor introduced the Rajas and ... European gentlemen distinguished for ... during the recent famine. The Prince ... Wales also cordially received a deputation of ... masons. Four addresses from various bodies ... presented to the Prince who assented to the ... that the new Industrial College should ... named after him.

The Prince then attended a public breakfast at which were 420 guests. The Lieutenant Governor proposed the toast of the Queen which was warmly received.

The Prince after witnessing a grand elephant procession left for Benares at noon.

THE NEW SLAVE CIRCULAR.

LONDON, 3RD JAN.

The English Press generally disapprove the new Slave Circular issued by the Admiralty.

H. M. Troopship Malabar has arrived at Portsmouth.

SCHEME OF REFORMS FOR TURKEY.

The scheme of reforms which the Northern Powers contemplate for Turkey, proposes entire religious equality, Provincial and Communal self-government, self-taxation and the cessation of serfdom and socage.

SPAIN.

MADRID, 3RD JAN.

The elections will commence on the 20th inst., and it is intended that the Cortes shall assemble on the 15th proximo.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 3RD JAN.

The Bombay Mails of the 13th ultimo were delivered in London to-day.

Arrivals—Eutopia and Agra.

LONDON, 3RD JANUARY.

PASSED THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL.

Outwards—Menzaleh.

Homewards—India, Guy Mannering and Cathay.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

4TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom to Bombay, 18 hours, 5 minutes.

Minimum time, do. 1 hour, 56 minutes.

Average time occupied, 10 hours, 56½ minutes.

SIR R. MEADE was to leave Bangalore, where he has been staying a short time, for Hyderabad on Monday last.

MR. STANLEY JEVONS, in the *Fortnightly Review*, expresses the opinion that the purchase by England of the Telegraphs was a blunder, which has already cost the country 250,000*l.* a year, and may cost four times that sum.

MESSRS. TRUBNER & Co. have published a Narrative by Dr. Bellew of the Mission to Kashgar in 1873-74, under the title of "Kashmir and Kashgar." The author, according to the advertisement of the book, gives a vivid sketch of the Ameer's household and character.

THOSE who take any interest in the recent purchase of the Khedive's shares in the Suez Canal by the English Government will find the financial view of the affair very elaborately discussed in the article from the *Economist*, by the Paris correspondent of that paper, which we give in another column.

THE pig-sticking expedition to Goalundo resulted in the spearing of six boars and a sow. Lord Suffield won the honours with two first spears, and Lord Charles Beresford lost two front teeth in an encounter with a jackal. He also took a first spear. The sportsmen are said to have performed well for novices. The ground was favourable and the pig meant business.

HIS HONOUR the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjaub will proceed to Delhi on the 6th or 7th instant to meet H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Lady Davies does not accompany the Lieutenant Governor, but will remain at Lahore. Sir Henry Davies will probably be accompanied by Mr. Thornton, the Military Secretary, Colonel Black, Captains Morton and Cautley, and will return to Lahore in time to receive the Prince of Wales.

SOME time during the year 1874, it will be remembered, Miss Anstey took home to Scotland with her from Bangalore a Hindoo girl name Hutobi. Some disturbance was made at the time about the girl's departure, chiefly because she was engaged to be married to one of her own caste. We now learn from the *Bangalore Spectator* that the Hindoo husband has married again. Meanwhile Hutobi is being trained under a distinguished surgeon in practical obstetrics. Miss Anstey, it is said, will probably visit India again in 1877.

A WRITER in *Fraser's Magazine* says of the Germans:—"The modern German is likely to become a thorn in the flesh of humanity at large, not because he is victorious, but because he is for ever blowing the blast of his victories on the trumpet of fame. The braying of that brazen instrument is, of necessity, not so sweet in his neighbours' ears as in his own; yet should you venture to remonstrate, he will fix a quarrel upon you, and you will have abjectly to ask him to continue his melodious strain."

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* from Calcutta states that as the Prince was slowly returning to Government House after the Sirdars of India investiture a native broke through the ... and ... the ... of the ... into the carriage, and would have ... Mahomedan ... against Mr. ...

We understand from the Lahore paper that the directors of the Bank of Bengal have determined upon closing the Amritsar Branch of that Bank. The Lahore Branch will, it is stated, be the only establishment which will be kept up in the Punjab proper. Of the two branches it has always been said that the Amritsar Branch paid the best; but as it was necessary to keep up the agency at the Punjab capital, the abolition of the Amritsar agency, one of the two being doomed, was determined upon. The establishment of the two branches was, probably, a mistake, and as the Amritsar business was, we understand, chiefly one in Hundis, there is no reason why it should not equally well be done at Lahore.

THE *Spectator* strongly disapproves of the appointment of Sir Seymour Fitzgerald to be Chief Charity Commissioner. The Charity Commission, besides its high intrinsic importance, now includes the Endowed Schools' Commission, and ought to be presided over by a man of the highest stamp and of very special experience. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald is a clever man, with considerable knowledge of foreign affairs, and probably the sort of astuteness which would have made him an apt diplomatist, but as head of the Charity Commission and as a reformer of endowed School Trusts he will be a fish out of water; and even when in the water—in the stormy waves of politics—Sir Seymour Fitzgerald has not been a man to inspire unlimited confidence. He will fall even shorter of filling the place of Sir James Hill than Lord Hampton will fall of filling the place of Sir Edward Ryan.

LIEUTENANT BARON MAX VON THIELMANN, of the Prussian army, who is Secretary to the German Embassy at St. Petersburg, has lately published an interesting account of a journey made by him in 1872 in the Caucasus, Persia, and Turkey in Asia. Of Persia and the Persians he speaks with the utmost contempt. Thus he writes, after inspecting the arsenal at Tabreez, where he found a fine supply of useless artillery, "If the remaining arsenals of the country are not better provided than this one, and the soldiers do not present a more martial appearance than those whom we saw, there may be some truth in the following assertion of a Russian officer:—'Persia,' he said, 'can be conquered by a single company, without firing a shot; with a battalion it would be more difficult, and with a whole regiment it would be impossible, for the entire force would perish with hunger.'" Again, he says:—"The accounts which were given to us at Tabreez concerning Persia were not of a cheering nature. The plague of the land is a bad government, the plague of the government is a bad people, and the plague of the people an unproductive soil; and from this vicious circle there is no escape, ... Persia is not to be civilised by the introduction of new uniforms and by a morsel of railway, and it may well be doubted whether the country can ever look forward to a better future so long as it is inhabited by Persians. At least no instance is known in history of an Eastern people rising, like the phœnix, from its ashes." He has a better opinion of the Turks, and admired "the unexpected precision with which all the infantry evolutions were carried out," and the fine appearance of the men, at a review he witnessed at Bagdad.

THE *Pioneer* complains bitterly but justly of the treatment the young engineers from Cooper's Hill receive on board the troopships, to which they are consigned for the purpose of being conveyed to India, where they are induced to believe that very brilliant prospects are in store for them. The *Pioneer* says:—"The suffering of young engineers rom Cooper's Hill sent out here in Indian troopships is said to be as intolerable as it is undeserved. In spite of a Government promise to give them first class passages outwards, and in spite of Colonel Cheeney's protest these trained professional men, often of mature age, are turned into a troopship. They have no defined rank; and as regards the choice of cabins and the accommodation, they have to give way to the youngest sub-lieutenant on board, often a lad of eighteen, not yet escaped from the tuition of the drill corporal. The bodily discomforts are certainly too many. The young engineer is berthed below the water level, where the ship is hot, dark, and unventilated, his sea voyage being thus a long torment. Nor is this all, for the sufferers are civilians in the midst of soldiers, and though in no way amenable to military discipline, they are all supposed to be under military command. At times, too, a naval officer will take pleasure in confounding them with his special aversion, the machinists of the ship, and much heart burning is the result. If economy be the plea for all this, there is a greater mistake made. Cooper's Hill is especially meant to foster amongst *alumni* a strong *esprit de corps*, a firm belief in themselves. They can hardly be encouraged by the treatment they receive on the transport ship, —berthed in the lowest 'tween decks without cabins, strung up in cots, oppressed by utter darkness, and with no defined status except that which accrues to them by reason of the fact that they are allowed, by courtesy, to take precedence of the stokers."

THE illumination of the surf of the sea is a very unusual application of light, but it seems to have been carried out very successfully at Madras when the Prince was there, and the sight is described as having been most beautiful. The *Madras Times* contains the following account of the effect produced.—"We are told that the illumination of the surf, so happily suggested and carried out by Captain Taylor, was undoubtedly the most beautiful sight presented to the Prince of Wales during his visit here, and it is much to be regretted that so few witnessed it, and that so little has been heard about it. Captain Taylor had very considerately provided a box next to that of the royal party on the pier for the members of the Press; but, unfortunately, it was not known to those concerned that such accommodation existed, and consequently it remained empty. Nevertheless, we have heard enough of the scene, and of the delight it caused, to be able to say a few words about it. The illumination was mainly caused by the casting of Greek fire upon the water, and the sight, as crowds of catamaran men cruised and swam about in the weird light, must have been like a scene from Dante's *Inferno*. The long lines of curling surf, transformed into waves of liquid fire, were beautiful in the extreme, and the suite of the Prince found it simply impossible to get him away from contemplating the scene. His Royal Highness declared it to be the most beautiful thing he had ever seen in all his experience, and those present joined heartily in the judgment. Sir Bartle Frere was very much afraid that some of the catamaran men would fall victims to the evening's amusement, and was much relieved when it was explained to him that these creatures are much more fish than flesh, and can take far better care of themselves in the sea than on the land. It is a pity that a sight so beautiful and so unique should not be repeated on some suitable opportunity. We all of us owe something to the surf for past favours, and it would be some consolation to see it made useful once in a way. Captain Taylor's notion of turning "the curse of Madras" into a thing of beauty was an extremely happy one; and no doubt, Calcutta is now crying with envy that *she* has no surf to light up!"

A REMARKABLE pamphlet, called by the *Indian Daily News* the "Black Pamphlet," has been published in Calcutta. It professes to give the true history of the famine of 1874, and is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter is introductory, stating the case, and contending that a famine in 1874 was an impossibility from the beginning; as there was an average rainfall, an average or bumper crops. The second discourses of the food grains of Behar, and contends that the officials were ignorant of the food grain, the third, the extent of the food crop of Behar in 1874 is considered, and declared to have been abundant. The fourth refers to the allotment of grain, to the want of principle, and of misrepresentation resulting in waste of £4,271,750 The fifth chapter is devoted to the rates of wages for labour, and the expenditure on relief work, resulting in wholesale waste. Transport is the subject of the sixth chapter, over which there is an imputed waste of £2 486,350. The last briefly urges the need for a Royal Commission on Famines in India. The writer of the pamphlet, who adopts the signature *Ubique*, accuses Sir Richard Temple of having created the famine and kept it in existence in order to make out of it political capital for himself and Lord Northbrook. From the following specimen of the writer's style, taken from the introduction, the pamphlet appears to be spiritedly written:—

The charges are indeed cruelly explicit. They are shortly, that being ignorant of every thing concerning Bengal and Behar, with an unrivalled ignorance, he made estimates of relief for the supposed famine, so extravagant, so unreasonable, that they were stigmatized by even such an alarmist as Sir George Campbell as excessive, that the famine narratives given to the public were an entire, if not intentional, perversion of the facts, that he turned the famine, and belabored it out of shape in spite of advice of the most experienced officers in Behar, that he superseded and insulted in their own districts men who refused to shriek famine with the same lustiness as his own small and very junior following, that he forced Government officials to give rates of wages in some cases ten times as great as the ordinary wages of the country, that he made transport contracts at eight times the ordinary rates, that he wasted and lavished and poured money out like water that of the nine and a half or ten millions of pounds sterling spent in famine relief, a half and a half millions were wasted, ignorantly wasted, or recklessly wasted, and last of all, that in order to cushion his horse than errors he boomeared every one with an ass praise, from the Commissioner who winked at the estimates, to the planters who pocketed the loot.

* * * * * * *

It would be an insult to our intelligence if not a crime against our citizenship, that this oneness of condemnation which has risen up on every side against Sir Richard should be contemptuously disregarded or guilefully shelved. We also have some hopes that we may awake the Viceroy to some conception of the enormity of the errors that he is allowing himself to cloak. We may even succeed in rousing Sir Richard Temple to a sense of the depth to which he has fallen. Has he any idea that his once respected name and worse than all, his motives are made an after-dinner jest by all classes of society, and by none more than by members of his own service? We try to hope our endeavours may be successful, but there are times when we are hopeless. There are times when we ourselves feel inclined to ask, can the Viceroy have had any idea to what manner of man he was confiding the absolute power, armed with which Sir Richard Temple left Calcutta in the end of January?

DIVINE SERVICES.

WEEK OF UNITED AND UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

MORNING MEETINGS.

Monday, Jan 3rd, Church Mission House, Girgaum, 7-30.
(Tuesday, Jan 4th, American Mission House, Byculla, 7-30.
Wednesday, Jan 5th, Union Prayer Meeting, Girgaum, 7 0.
Thursday, Jan 6th, Tract Society's Depot, Esp nade, 7-30
Friday, Jan 7th, American Mission House, Byculla, 7-30.
Saturday, Jan 8th, Revd. J Macpherson's Marine Lines, 7-30.

EVENING MEETINGS.

Monday, Jan 3rd, Falkland Road Hall, 7-30
Tuesday, Jan 4th, Free Church, Esplanade, 8-0
Wednesday, Jan 5th, St. Andrew's Church, Fort, 8-0
Thursday, Jan 6th, Revd. Mr. Weatherhead's, Girgaum, 6
Friday, Jan 7th, Young Men's Christian Association, Kalbadevi, 8-0
Saturday, Jan 8th, Baptist Chapel 8-0.

The public are invited. "Not forsaking the assembling of yourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another and so much the more as ye see the Day approaching."—Heb: 10 25

OXYGEN IS LIFE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Multitudes of People are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Phosphodyn), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, impagts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the Globe.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyn has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the Government Stamp, with the words. Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

THE DULLNESS OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Like Lady Clara Aldershott I am a recent importation to Bombay and am wofully impressed with the dullness thereof. I have therefore read with much interest the letters which her "plaint" has elicited.

Our cases are somewhat different. I am a young man (a grass widower) and I do not belong to the same grade of society as she, I am sure, adorns. Fresh from the genial intercourse of middle class *London* life, I can hardly convey to you the "damper" which the mode of *Bombay* life puts upon me. As I was in my tub this morning, I was thinking "Here's the beginning of another weary day. Why the dickens is there not some place where a poor fellow can go at night, have his pipe and a quiet game of whist or look at the papers? Are there not many a chap in the Fort who cannot afford the subscription to the Bombay Club just yet, even if he had the cheek to have himself put up, and yet wants some other way of spending the evening than loafing about the Apollo Bunder. If you go to the Sassoon Institute you're turned out at 6 o'clock just as you have after the day's work settled down to the last *Saturday Review*—may, by 9 past 5 you are shown by the ostentatious shutting up of the windows that time is nearly up. I don't want to go to a billiard room because that means "Pegs," and somehow or other the associations connected therewith are not just what a quiet fellow cares for. It's weary work tramping out on the Colaba road, or taking a tram to Byculla and back every alternate night. Then the lots of prayer-meetings I see, but I don't care to go to Church every night merely "*pour passer le temps*." Of course one could get into harm there. Stop! I am not sure if that's the only motive for going, but what harm might come of it in the way of indifference at last. I know the "ayahs and the "boys" would be glad to see me, in fact they have told so over and over again, but they dine at half past 7 and it looks like sponging for a dinner to go there, and if you go after dinner its bed time before you know where you are. Oh! for the quiet little bread and cheese suppers that we used to have at Stokes' on Mondays, and at Clark's on Thursdays, and at our own crib on Saturdays."

Well! after I had thus had my grumble I took up your paper of the 4th and there I saw your article suggesting the very thing. Is it not possible to have some modest attempt at this sort of thing among the young fellows in the Fort? I would have no 4 annas or even 1 anna points. I like whist for the game itself and think that others may be of the same mind. Perhaps some "Duck" like me "bereft of home and all its pleasures," but knowing Bombay ways better than I do, may hit upon some plan whereby society can be had without "unco-seriousness" on one hand or rollicking jollity and—next morning—headache on the other.—Yours, &c.,

A LONELY BIRD.

SOCIAL CUSTOMS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your editorial efforts to bring about reform in some of our social customs must have produced considerable effect on the minds of your readers generally, and not least, I suspect, on the minds of those who are most heavily chained to them. One thing is surely certain—no one can dissent from them, unless it be some of the young people who feel nothing of the weight of the chain, but enjoy the clink of the links, not knowing what it means to be responsible heads of the family. Some of the injurious follies that you have wired into straw behind them seeds that are now germinating and growing into baneful plants. Shaken health and inability to seek the beneficial change to a renovating climate are amongst some of the fruits that are so persistently cultivated by a yielding to follies which by a too ready following are made fashionable. I feel that I and every one who feels with you ought to back your views by sending you his own; but the truth is that we leave the work to you, and most of us are too afraid to send more than mere letters where the most useful impression might be made.

Even now I should not be writing to you, perhaps, but that I dissent from the principal point of your leader of this morning—*suppers!* They would be really too close to our present horrible dinners, and would soon merge into those present abominations, or something worse. Now, I do not come forward merely to object. I come to the front to propose something that I consider a great improvement on your suggestion.

Some time ago I went a long way up-country on a visit to a peculiar but sensible and kind fellow. The station could not muster more than some twenty, who were generally on more satisfactory terms than such small communities usually are. My friend Headingly started a practice upon which I would base the regeneration of Bombay society. At six in the morning, and from six till ten or eleven, there were on a centre table in his front room, so that they could really be seen from the road almost as easily as the sherbet sellers' bottles are, a bronze urn of coffee, a plated urn of tea, milk, cream, butter, bread, and the usual appurtenances,—tea, sugar, butter, &c. The compound gates and the bungalow doors and windows were open, and it was known that all comers were welcome. There was not a servant about. You went in, and with a "good morning Headingly," or "how are you old fellow?" walked up to one of the urns, helped yourself, and took your cup and lump of cake to an easy chair, and after a turn at the current topics (not scandal of course) would join in any game going on, or start off for another call.

What a deathblow to our enervating practices would the general adoption of such a healthy system prove. Early rising would beget early retiring, so as to meet engagements for Badminton and other healthy games. The more healthy practices are pursued, the less do the enervating ones draw. These early visits would beget unceremonious sociability, simplicity of dress, bright conversation, sparkling eyes, glowing cheeks, endless engagements,—that is forcing engagements for I do, may hit upon some plan whereby society can be had without "unco-seriousness" on one hand or rollicking jollity and—next morning—headache on the other.—Yours, &c.,

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I went to make some hateful calls the other day,—I should say some nice calls at the conventional hateful time. I was certainly within the fashionable hour, and yet at one house I found them at breakfast. They had been at Badminton and had been drawn out by the healthy excitement of the game to rather a late hour. The ladies looked charming. They could not have looked so attractive after dinner.

Use your masterly pen to put before the ladies the advantages of my plan. They can work it. The men must follow.

PENCIL.

THE POONA MEMORIAL.

THE following correspondence has passed between the Dewan of the Gaekwar and the Committee of the Poona Museum. Sir Madhava Rao has forwarded a few articles for the Museum and a donation from the Gaekwar of Rs. 300:—

BARODA, 4th December 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—Your letter dated the 20th of September last has long remained unacknowledged, chiefly in consequence of our recent visit to Bombay and the subsequent visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Baroda.

In your praiseworthy efforts to establish a useful Museum at Poona, you have my earnest sympathy.

I have known such institutions in different localities, affording indeed and once little recreation to the people, *but barren of practical results.* I trust that, under your well directed efforts, yours will prove a bright exception to the rule. Should it not be so, to insure such a result, sustained interest and encouragement will be necessary.

The aims at first need not be high, but let them, by all means, be *practical.*

In reference to your invitation of contributions, I do myself the pleasure of sending a small parcel by post to your address, containing a few articles. Permit me to enumerate these trifles with a few remarks.

Three ivory carved paper-knives of different patterns. Remarks—These were manufactured by a native workman of Travancore. Though the workmanship is not elaborate, it is generally much admired.

A great deal of ivory in the shape of tusks is exported from India. I would wish to see much of it manufactured in India itself, for use in India itself and for export to foreign countries. One active and intelligent head-workman with half a dozen ordinary carpenters under him might devote himself to make such paper-knives. He must devote himself to this subject alone, so as to acquire the greatest speed and facility. In a year or so he will be able to turn out really good and cheap work which is sure to find good sale at Bombay. The manufacture may be extended in reference to the growing demand and may thus furnish the means of livelihood to many persons.

To start the thing first, some special encouragement may be necessary. If you concur, you may issue a notification promising moderate rewards to workmen who make the best copies of such paper-knives; useful competition may thus be waked. The copies should be exhibited at your museum on an appointed day, and a small committee may award the prize to the best copy.

One Ivory carved paper-weight, representing a coiled snake.

Remarks.—Same as above.

To show that I am in earnest, permit me to offer to place at your disposal a sum of Rs. 70 for the prizes in question. The prizes may be somewhat as follows:—

For the best copy of the snake paper-weight, Rs. 20.
For the best copy of the snake paper-knife, Rs. 15.
For the best copy of the vine carved paper-knife, Rs. 10.

For the best copy of the remaining paper-knife, Rs. 7.

The prizes are to be given to the manufacturers, who should be at liberty to sell the articles themselves to the highest bidder.

This simple procedure may possibly be the means of *starting* the manufacture and of showing the manufacturers that they *can earn something* by such industry.

One tea infusor.

Remarks.—These are sold in the European shops. It is a very simple thing, screwing out at the middle. I should say that our goldsmiths will be quite able to make copies of such and to *undersell* the shopkeepers. The shopkeepers themselves will probably purchase numbers of these if they can get them from native goldsmiths more cheaply than from Europe.

A small prize may be awarded for the first good copy.

A small simple glass flower-stand.

Remarks.—Workers in metal may be quite able to copy this in *brass* or other proper metal. Simple as the thing is, I should be glad if it comes into general use among our countrymen. A taste for flowers is a refining agent. I should like to see the poorest of our fellow-men cultivate such taste and derive pleasure from its indulgence. The pious wife, while watering the "Tulsee" shrub, might grow a few delicate and beautiful flowers in the neighbourhood. Small flower-stands of the kind sent might be the means of cheap personal pleasure!

Trusting this my first contribution is, I hope you will kindly accept the same in the spirit in which I offer it.

Also kindly excuse the lengthy but hurried remarks I have ventured to submit for your consideration—remarks which will, at least, indicate an earnest wish to see a really practical turn given to the local museum proposed by you.

With best wishes for your success.—I remain, &c.,

(Sd.) T. MADHAVA RAO.

To Narayen Rao Dandekar, Esq., and Mahadeo Rao Kulkur, Esq., Secretaries, Museum Committee.

No. 3,646.

Dewan's Cutchery, Baroda, 6th December, 1875.

To Messrs. Narayen Dandekar, Mahadeo Rao Kulkur, Secretaries, Museum Committee, Poona.

GENTLEMEN,—In acknowledging receipt of your letter dated the 20th September last, I have the pleasure to enclose herein an order in your favor on the new Bank of Bombay (Limited) for Rs. 300, being the contribution of His Highness's Government for the Museum. I shall thank you to acknowledge receipt of the cheque.—I remain, &c.

(Signed) T. MADAVA RAO, Dewan.

BOMBAY.

HORSES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.—Forty-three horses from Bushire were landed on Monday at the Carnac Bunder and were taken to the Byculla Flats.

THEFT.—A Hindoo labourer, named Baloo-Puddajee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of stealing a brass plate belonging to one Luximon Dewjee, and was sentenced to seven days' hard labour in the Common Jail.

A TRAM NUISANCE.—A European, named John Holland, was yesterday fined by the Senior Magistrate Rs. 5, or in default to suffer seven days' hard labour in the House of Correction, for being drunk and disorderly on the day previous in a tram-car.

VAGRANTS.—Claudius Petit, James Brown, Frederick Johnson, Charles M. Ross, William Thomson, and Henry Turner, all Europeans, were on Monday last upon enquiry declared vagrants by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, and were ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

THE ANNUAL TREAT TO THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—We have been requested to call the attention of the public to an advertisement in another column, announcing that the annual treat to the children of the Bombay Education Society's Schools, Byculla, will take place this day at 5·30 P.M. His Excellency the Governor has kindly lent his band for the occasion.

A BREACH OF THE PEACE.—A Hindoo, named Oodajee Gangjee, was yesterday fined Rs. 15 by Mr. Nana Morojee, and further bound over in the sum of Rs. 45 to keep the peace, on being adjudged guilty of using abusive and threatening language to one Laljee Narayen, a lawyer's clerk, on the 17th December last, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace.

GRIEVOUS ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Nuzroo Ahmed, was yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee, of assaulting a woman, named Alleem, with a stick on the day previous, at the Bhendy Bazaar Road. He was sentenced to four months' hard labour in the House of Correction, and further to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 to keep the peace.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Johnston and Benjamin Hallet, of the British ship Choice, were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Fort Police Court, of wilful disobedience, in refusing to do duty on board that ship. They were each sentenced to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction, and to be sent on board the ship at the expiration of their term of imprisonment.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR SCHOOL.—With reference to the opening of this school, we are requested to state that it has been decided not to add a girls' school, but the original intention of having a school for boys only will be adhered to until such time as a separate building is at the disposal of the managers. Accordingly the Cathedral Choir School *for boys only* will be opened, as already announced, on Monday, the 10th January—under the Rev. J. Mackay, B.A., late of Cambridge—in the premises of the old Bombay Chess Club, but will not now be limited to boys of 14, or to the 6th Standard.

FREEMASONRY.—Worshipful Bro. Rowe, the Master of Lodge Concord, was, by special dispensation of the District Grand Master, duly installed on Monday last as Master of Lodge Truth for the year 1876, in the place of Wor. Bro. Tudor Trevor, who is absent on leave. The ceremony took place at the Freemasons' Hall, Mazagon, in the presence of a large concourse of the Masons of Bombay and the Mofussil, and was followed by a sumptuous banquet, at which the viands and wines were joyously discussed, and the usual patriotic and Masonic toasts were loyally responded to. Wor. Bro. Rowe, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, expressed his intention of always doing his duty and continuing his labours in the cause of Masonry, for which he has been distinguished.

SIR JAMSETJEE AND SONS.—We learn by a letter from Calcutta that Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet, C. S. I., and Sons, will leave for Bombay on or about the 5th instant.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 4.

DEPARTURE OF THE 27TH ROYAL FUSILIERS.—The 2-7th Royal Fusiliers proceeded to Belgaum, in relief, yesterday morning, consisting of 31 Field Officers, 4 Captains, 6 Subalterns, 4 Staff, 27 Serjeants, 23 Corporals, 15 Drummers and 550 rank and file.—*Id.*

THE HON. PUDDUMJEE PESTONJEE.—The Hon. Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee proceeded to Bombay on Sunday last by the early passenger train for the purpose of being present at the meeting of the Legislative Council, which is to be held on Tuesday.—*Id.*

DEPARTURE OF THE 19TH REGIMENT N. I.—This regiment proceeded to Sholapoor under the command of Colonel G. A. Price, consisting of 2 Field Officers, 3 Captains, 1 Surgeon, 5 Subedars, 3 Jemadars, 23 Sergeants or Havildars, 5 Drummers, 7 Fifers, 21 Corporals or Naiques, 313 Rank and File, 6 Bhistees and 16 Boys.—*Id.*

A DESERTER.—William Strong, a gunner in E-9th Royal Horse Artillery, who had deserted about fifteen months ago, gave himself up. He was brought before Colonel G. C. Evezard, the Cantonment Magistrate and a Justice of the Peace yesterday, who took his statement. He was taken back to Kirkee where he will be tried by a court martial.—*Id.*

A SQUABBLE ON BOARD THE SHIP PRINCE AMEDA.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. P. Ryan, Henrie LeBrent, the chief steward of the ship Prince Ameda, appeared to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Captain James Linskell the commander of that ship, on the 20th December last. There was also a countercharge of assault preferred by chief steward against the captain, alleged to have been committed on the same date.

Mr. Jefferson appeared on behalf of Captain Linskell, and Mr. Turner on behalf of Henrie LeBrent, the chief steward.

His Worship after hearing the evidence on both sides, dismissed the charge against the steward Henrie LeBrent and fined Captain James Linskell Rs. 50, remarking that he (the Magistrate) was satisfied that Captain Linskell did commit an aggravated assault on the steward Henrie LeBrent.

The circumstances of the above case are briefly these: It appears on the morning of the 28th December last, the steward was returning from the cook's galley, when the cook followed him up and gave him a blow on the head. The steward turned round to the cook and told him he was not an old man, and would floor him on the deck, and proceeded on to his cabin. The captain, on seeing what had happened, enquired of the steward what was up between him and the cook. The steward replied that it was nothing that concerned the captain. The latter apparently was annoyed at the reply and commenced to assault the steward who cried out for help, crying out "murder, murder," and seizing a carving cleaver of the captain, he ran out of the cabin. Soon after the captain again got hold of the steward by the neck and throttled him, when the steward again cleared himself from the captain. The captain then ordered the steward to his room where he was confined until a water police officer came on board, to whom the steward was given in charge. The steward, in the course of the evidence, admitted that he got hold of the captain's whiskers, which he did in order to keep the latter away from him. The steward in his evidence stated that the captain stabbed him with a large carving knife while the assault was being committed on him in the cabin and he produced the knife and a shirt on which some stains of blood appeared. This portion of the evidence could not be substantiated by any of the witnesses, who stated only that they had seen a slight wound about half an inch long, on the left side of the steward some time after the skirmish between him and the captain.

THE GREAT POONA FORGERY CASE.

We understand that a very important case involving conspiracy and forgery was to be brought before the City Magistrate, Mr. W. R. Hamilton. The history of the case summed up briefly is as follows:—A Sirdar of the Decan, Shaik Meera Bapoo Sahib Waseekur held an extensive Jahageer under the Sattara Maharaj. He died A.D. 1828 and was succeeded by his son Khan Mohomed. It would seem that he also had a second son Abdool Kadur, by his second wife. Abdool Kadur's legitimacy was questioned by his elder brother Khan Mahomed, and this contention formed the subject of a civil suit which lasted for a series of years in the Court of the Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, who eventually decided in favour of Abdool Kadur, thus establishing his legitimacy, this decision was upheld and confirmed by Government. But Abdool Kadur never succeeded in obtaining possession of any portion of the Jahageer and Inams of the Waseekur family, he having died previous to his elder brother Khan Mahomed.

Khan Mahomed it would appear died in 1873, and was at the time of his death in full possession and enjoyment of the whole estate of the Waseekur family. Khan Mahomed left issue an only daughter who has two sons. Abdool Kadur, who died before him, left four widows of whom the first has an only daughter who is an infant son, and the fourth has been recognized by Government and married to be heir to the Jahageer, though only representing the younger branch of the family.

Abdool Kadur is reported to have executed a will just before his death, by which he appointed his grandson his heir. The genuineness of the will is a matter of question. It also appears that Abdool Kadur's first wife the mother of his alleged grandson was not married to him, and that therefore his daughter whose son has now been declared heir to the property is not legitimately entitled to it. The marriage Register of the Cazee of Poona which was produced to prove Abdool Kadur's marriage which is supposed to have taken place some 35 years ago, it would seem is a forgery, inasmuch as it has been ascertained that at the date of his alleged marriage at Poona, Abdool Kadur was at Satara. It would also appear from the police death reports that the husband of the woman who is supposed to have been married to Abdool Kadur 35 years ago died at Poona only 10 years back, so that legally speaking there could have been no marriage at all with Abdool Kadur. Abdool Kadur, at the time of his death unfortunately intrusted his affairs to a Brahmin by name Gunesh Dinkur Josee, who now turns out to be one of the gang of forgerers, who forged the will of the well known Ragoo Pailwan of the time of the Peishwas. This forgery it will be remembered by the old Poona residents was detected by the Poona Police in 1854, when Mr. Gunesh Dinkur Joshee along with several others including the Adjwalet Daftardar were convicted to several years of Penal servitude by the then Sessions Judge, P. W. LeGeyt, Esquire.

Of course great credit is due to Mr. Gunesh Dinkur Joshee for having so far apparently misled the Government, and as the Jahageer was only recently been released from attachment, he will no doubt have ample funds to maintain his position, and we hear that a number of gentlemen of the Law from Bombay are to be engaged on, his behalf. Other influences also will no doubt be attempted, but we are glad to see that our District Magistrate has entrusted the enquiry to the City Magistrate. On behalf of the Police, the services of one of the Poona pleaders have been retained.

The public generally and the Mahomedan community in particular will, we feel sure, watch the case with great interest. The proceedings have been sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay.—*Poona Observer*, Jan. 4.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE ARMY AND THE RADICALS.

(*Spectator.*)

THE Government, it would appear, has decided to carry out the scheme of "mobiliation" approved by Lord Cardwell, and next year the British Army will be posted and exercised as if Great Britian itself were to be defended. The whole force available in the country will be station

directors had offered he had a better opinion of the future prospects of the company than when he entered the meeting.

Captain Bain said he rose to ask for information respecting the accounts which have been submitted to the meeting, and also to point out certain facts necessary for the information of shareholders present and absent. He had committed his remarks to paper, and should read them so as to prevent any misunderstanding. (Disturbance). The printed accounts present a view of the company's assets totally different from that disclosed by the manuscript balance-sheet which he had inspected in the board-room. The former showed merely a certain amount of tonnage (50 ships), representing as assets £3,727,000. The manuscript suppressed the separate valuations of each ship, but it furnished the following information: 47 ships, 117,473 tons, £3,496,000 value; average £29 15s. per ton; the Assam, 3,033 tons, bought for under £59,000 average under £20 per ton; the Siam, 3,033 tons, bought for under £59,000; average under £20 per ton; the Nepaul, 3,500 tons; £10,000 paid to account. The total was 50 ships, of 127,039 tons, as per report. The largest tugs, &c., &c., represented 2,864 tons, and a value of £185,634, making a grand total, as per report, of £3,729,634. (Uproar.)

Mr. Mainland (interposing).—I protest against this; Captain Bain has already done quite sufficient to damage the reputation of the company. If you order one of the porters to put him out you will only be doing what is right. (Hear, and cries of "Order.")

The Chairman—We can hardly adopt so summary a process as the hon. proprietor recommends, however agreeable it might be to the meeting. (Great laughter.) I am entirely in your hands. Captain Bain is transgressing the ordinary rules by reading documents instead of making a speech; nevertheless, I have no disinclination to hear all he has to say if you will be patient. (Cries of "Read on.")

Mr. Mainland—He has no interest in the company at all. (To Captain Bain.) We all know the value of ships as well as you do.

A Shareholder.—He has as much right to speak as you have. (Uproar.)

The Chairman.—It is necessary for me to exercise proper discretion in the matter. The feeling of the meeting is against Captain Bain reading his lengthy statement of figures; I shall, therefore, object to his doing so. If he wants to speak, let him. Confusion.

Captain Bain—It would only take ten minutes to read.

The Chairman—You are bound as a proprietor, though a very small one, to desist. Applause and dissent.

Captain Bain—You object to my reading the statement? Cries of "Go on."

The Chairman—I do. Applause.

Captain Bain—If I read, I know what I say; otherwise I should have no check. Hear.

The Chairman—You must act in consonance with the feelings of the majority of the meeting. Cries of "Read" and "No."

A Shareholder—If you suppress Captain Bain's statement will the public not think there is something wrong? Hear.

Captain Bain was eventually allowed to proceed, and he said—The accountant of the company, who exhibited and explained these accounts, informed me that the Nepaul new building was constructed for £85,000, which is under £24 per ton. The Royal Mail Company's fleet stood at £17 5s. per ton on 31st December, 1874, and was then three years under the present average age of our 47 ships. The rate of depreciation on our fleet requires to be calculated at 5 per cent. per annum, and insurance at the same figure, and these rates were embodied as being the company's rates in the 39th clause of the postal contract of 1867, based upon Mr. Scudamore's published memorandum of 26th October 1867, to the Postmaster-General. A reduction of the valuation the three classes of ships just named, by calculating depreciation at 5 per cent. per annum, so as to adjust their "book" value for age valuation to that of the 47 ships, which average ten years and £29 15s per ton, show the following figures: Royal Mail Company, 3 years, 15 per cent. off £17 5s leaves £14 13s or £15 2s excess. The Siam and Assam, 7 years, 35 per cent. off £20 leaves £13 or £7 15s excess. Nepaul, 10 years, 50 per cent. off £24 leaves £12 or £7 15s excess. It follows, therefore, that these 47 ships stand at double the rate of the Royal Mail Company's fleet, and that fleet is £1 and £2 per ton respectively higher than the value of new ships as purchased by our board themselves. Consequently, if the 47 ships be now valued at the adjusted price just paid for the new ship Nepaul, they would stand at £13 justead of £29 15s per ton on 47,473 tons, representing £1,409,676, instead of the board valuation of £3,496,000 showing an over valuation of £2,086,324. In the printed accounts the Nepaul, of 3,500 tons, appears to figure for an average calculation at £3 per ton. After this it is idle for the board to speak of a reserve fund existing: they have themselves shown us the hollowness of that pretence in that letter on the 26th ult to the *Times*, where they declare the value of the 47 ships thus: Tons 117,473; value £3,663,876; average £126 1s per ton; while the pretended revenue of £432 24 or £3 14s per ton, makes £3,426,000 or £29 15s per ton. By such a paper process a reserve fund is easily formed, and may thus be doubled by a stroke of the pen, directing another £3 14s per ton to be added to the valuation. The board boast, of having built a new fleet without calling for more than £300,000 of new capital during the last eight years. I hold in my hand a figured statement, which shows the funds which have become available during the nine years ending 30th September, 1875, for that purpose and for reconstruction of old ships, but exclusive of ordinary repairs. These funds have been derived from proceeds of a fleet of 23 steamers and 7 sailing ships sold or wrecked; from profits on underwriters' account, depreciation account and included insurance and depreciation carried to the extent of £738,895 raised during that period—all amounting to a sum of 3½ millions sterling. The Government subsidies received during that period amounted to £4,981,958. Twenty-nine ships purchased during that period represent only £2,600,000, and upon one of these ships £75,000 is still due, while the other two recently purchased have been paid for in promissory notes. The bulk of the £520,000 of unsecured debts standing in the balance-sheet consists of bills payable. The Poonah, then twelve years old, stood in the Fleet List of 1874 at £99,500, now equal to £46 5s per ton. I beg to ask what total sum she represents in the present Fleet List after reconstruction, as I understand the outlay then incurred is concealed in the general accounts. I feel she ought to be reconstructed when I urged it the company would have been £300,000 richer now. It have shown that the fleet is valued at £3,700,000, and that the board are bound to set aside annually 5 per cent. for depreciation, and a like rate for insurance, amounting to £370,000. They have set aside for the former £140 000 and for the latter £130,000; therefore they have as heretofore provided dividends out of capital by this proceeding to the extent of 100,000. They now propose to pay dividends and insurance bonus to the amount of £97,125. Upon that point I dwell no further, for the directors are probably personally liable for such a payment, as they assuredly are for the losses sustained by shareholders by purchasing shares upon the faith of misleading accounts. The proper course for those shareholders present who are not interested in the present system of mismanagement is not to raise a question about the payment of dividend under these circumstances, but to unite in an effort to carry an amendment to the present resolution, and adjourn this meeting for three months when the consideration of the report may be proceeded with by the light of such answers to my charges as the board may circulate to all the shareholders a month before that date. I would caution you against attempts likely to be now made, in order to escape from the appointment of a Committee of investigation, by propositions for a Committee of Conference. This has been voted more than once by the partisans of the board. House influence, exists sufficient to constitute and manipulate such a committee so as to stifle real inquiry—to wash the past, and render permanent the present system. I addressed a series of 15 printed questions to the chairman at the meeting in December, 1875, but one only has as yet been replied to, and that incorrectly. I shall, therefore, repeat two of these questions, but state before doing so that an enormous sum of money has been earned by what is widely known as the company's "Red Bill of Lading" and under the general designation of "Egyptian Commissions" by the execution of orders for the Egyptian Government and for the Peninsular Steamship administration known as the "Azzezish Company." transactions representing millions sterling. In the execution of these orders the capital and credit of the company were employed to a very large extent, and the services of its officials and employees largely used. My questions are—1. Have these profits from either or both of these sources been entered in the company's accounts and been distributed as dividends? 2. If such has not been the case, what has been the total of these combined profits, and to what extent have directors of the company participated in the same, stating the names of such directors and the amount appropriated by them? In conclusion, I wish the meeting to understand that I do not intend to bring forward any amendment or resolution, either directly or by my personal supporters, because, as I have pointed out previously, nothing but a special meeting for the purpose can deal effectually with the charges I have preferred.

Dr. Schlolot considered the act of Captain Bain a gross piece of impertinence and an insult to common sense. (Cries of "Oh!" and "Hear") He could take care of his interest as well as Captain Bain could for him. He was sure that if the tonnage of their ships had been overvalued, Captain Bain had enormously overestimated his capacity for putting the company right. Great laughter and cries of "Oh!" At the same time he thought the directors ought to present more explicit accounts. Hear. He was afraid that the effect of their recent policy had been to make passages too dear for poor travellers, and that rich ones had received too little for their money.

After some remarks by Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Lamberi, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Gliddon,

Sir George Campbell, P.M., inquired how and by whom the company's fleet had been valued?

Mr. T. Sutherland said he was not going to use hard terms with regard to a certain person who had given the meeting the benefit of his terrible document. The board had been surrounded, more or less, by spies and calumniators, but the very utmost that had been discovered was a question as to whether the company's fleet had or had not been over-valued. He admitted frankly that, although the aggregate of the vessels valuable to the amount for which they stood in the books, he would be very glad indeed to see them at a lower standard. In 1868 there were 80,524 tons of shipping at £30 17s net, but at the present moment there were 117,000 tons, far newer in comparison, and far more efficient, at £26 1s. Hear. If they had contented themselves with keeping only 80,000 tons, they would have only built at the rate of 4,000 tons per annum; but instead of that they had been building at the rate of 10,000 tons per annum. Their reason for doing this was to save expense. It was absolutely necessary on the opening of the Suez Canal to replenish their fleet, adding an enormous amount of tonnage in order to carry cargo at lower rates. In 1871 their revenue went down £300,000 in consequence of the opening of the Canal, although they carried more freight and passengers. Last year the passage money was exactly the same as in 1871, notwithstanding that in the meantime they had reduced their rates, maintained the same annual revenue from passengers, and encountered one more competition. But whilst that was so, their freight rose £150,000 simply and solely because they increased the cargo tonnage, that money being gained in spite of the fact that the cargo was being carried at one-tenth the rate they formerly received. Consequently, so far as the directors were answerable, he considered they had done wonders by substantially increasing the value of the fleet and reducing its book value to the company. (Hear.) He was not certain that he did not agree with those who affirmed that the form of presenting the accounts, might be amended and extended. (Hear.) He had not proposed to adopt any particular form, but there was one thing he would certainly guard against, and that was against putting forward information which might be made use of by persons opposed to the company (Hear.) A question had been raised as to the loss of £235,000 in exchange. The exchange rate was based on 2s for the rupee, and 4s. 6d. for the dollar, but the payments for passages from abroad were really less, and the result was a loss of nearly 6 per cent. on remittances from foreign station. It was necessary to carry iron and dead weight in their steamers, in order to get anything like freight; and if they did not do that the proprietors would not be paid even 2½ per cent.

Captain Bain—What about the red bills of lading?

Mr. Ward—That question was discussed long ago. (Cries of "Order.").

Mr. Sutherland continued to say that the company would give anything to return to Southampton; but, if they were to go back at the present moment they would lose about £60 a year.

The report was then adopted without dissent, as was also a resolution declaring a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the year ending the 30th September last, and a payment of 1 per cent on the underwriting account.

Mr. T. S. Scott and Mr. J. R. Rawlinson were re-elected directors, and Mr. J. S. Godfrey and Mr. W. S. Deacon auditors.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman for presiding and to the employees for the attention they had paid to the business of the company terminated the proceedings, which had lasted nearly three hours.

(The Hour, Dec. 8.)

The meeting of the P and O. company furnishes a good example of what seems to form a constituent part of the human nature of the *genus* shareholders—incapacity to listen to anything which concerns their interest.

This constituent element of a shareholder's nature was lost sight of by those who framed the Limited Liability Acts, and is lost sight of by those whose duty it is to try and administer justice to persons who are robbed and ruined under them.

There is, perhaps, no company which affects the interests of so many people so deeply as does this Peninsular and Oriental. The whole race of the Anglo-Indians have travelled in their ships, and look upon them as the connecting link between Old England and India, and when they have served their time in India, and think about returning home with the savings of their life's energy, it becomes a matter almost of loyalty with them to invest some of those savings in the Peninsular and Oriental Company, and it would consequently be difficult for us to define the extent of the effect upon home comforts which would result from any mismanagement of the funds of that company.

And yet, with such outspread interests at stake, what is the tale told by the report we published in another column?

It is simply this, that whether it be from the stupid feeling for hasnot the wreck and ruin of three fourths of the companies that have been floated shown us to be stupid? that it is a duty to support the directors any way, or whether it is from a moral cowardice which makes shareholders fear lest their shares should fall in price in the market, or from the patent—the incapacity of the *genus* shareholders to even listen to anything, no matter how deeply it concerns their interests, which tends to lead them to give ordinary business attention to accounts.

We do not hesitate to say that a more unsatisfactory and more unbusinesslike statement of accounts was never presented to shareholders than these accounts of the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

And yet when the shareholders, having these accounts in their hands, come to the meeting to deliberate upon them, nay more, to examine into charges made, and publicly made by one who was for six years their manager, and by others, what is the sort of thing which passes for deliberation, and what are the arguments which the directors find sufficient to settle such questions? Let us pick out a few examples.

Mr. Ovenden complained of the guarded language the auditors had appended to the balance-sheet, and inquired whether they had really examined the accounts. (Cries of "Oh!")

The Chairman (warmly)—You have no right to ask such a question. You now the auditors have examined the accounts. (Hear).

And then the deliberation on that point ceased. Mr. Ovenden was silenced, and the Chairman had satisfied the shareholders, and as the showman says, "That, my friends, is all about that."

The real matter for the deliberation of any ordinary business mind was, however, the consideration of the charges preferred by Captain Bain, who for six years held the position of manager of the company, which charges are of a most serious nature, involving not only the very credit of the company, but the personal credit of the directors themselves; and these charges publicly made would, we will venture to say, any other position of life than that of a shareholders' meeting, have been treated as too serious to be allowed to remain unanswered, and yet what was done?

Captain Bain very properly, as we think, committed his remarks to paper to prevent any misunderstanding. We give them in *extenso* in another column, and we must say there is no misunderstanding the serious nature of the charges he thus makes; and yet how did this body of shareholders, whose interests were thus gravely at stake, how did these directors whose personal characters were openly impugned proceed and deliberate on these charges.

Captain Bain was at once interrupted with uproar, and the following scene is reported to have occurred:

Mr. Wainland (interposing).—I protest against this; Captain Bain has already done quite sufficient to damage the reputation of the company. If you order one of the porters to put him out you willonly be doing what is right. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Order.")

The Chairman.—We can hardly adopt so summary a process as the hon. proprietor recommends, however agreeable it might be to the meeting. (Great laughter.) I am entirely in your hands. Captain Bain is transgressing the ordinary rules by reading documents instead of making a speech; nevertheless, I have no disinclination to hear all he has to say if you will be patient. (Cries of "Read on."

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Captain Bain was eventually allowed to proceed, and when he had concluded,

Dr. Schulot considered the act of Captain Bain a gross piece of impertinence and an insult to common sense. (Cries of "Oh," and hear.) He could take care of his interest as well as Captain Bain could for him. He was sure that if the tonnage of their ships had been overvalued, Captain Bain had enormously overestimated his capacity for putting the company right. Great laughter and cries of "Oh!" At the same time he thought the directors ought to present more explicit accounts. Hear. He was afraid that the effect of their recent policy had been to make passages too dear for poor travellers, and that rich ones had received too little for their money.

And, practically speaking, that was "all about that," and the report was adopted without dissent; and the report ends.

Votes of thanks to the chairman for presiding, and to the employees for the attention they had paid to the business of the company, terminated the proceedings.

And the shareholders having thus deliberated, went on their way rejoicing, and the directors bowed.

But, now, what really does the report of the directors tell the shareholders of the position of their affairs?

We recommend the shareholders to devote a little common business attention to their affairs, and for this purpose we shall on a future occasion endeavour to place the accounts in a more intelligible form than that adopted in the directors report.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT; And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES earing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Sir Alli Bacroo was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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Ceylon (Colombo) ..... "Ceylon Observer" Office.
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Kurrachee ..... "Sindian" Press.
London ..... G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras ..... Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
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